

All but Wine Prohibited in Senate Bill

Beer Barred in Drastic Measure for Food Control

New Powers for Seizure of Supplies

Metal Products, Machinery, Factories and Mines Included

Washington, June 27.—Food control legislation assumed new and more drastic form to-day. The Senate Agriculture Committee virtually redrafted many of the principal features of the House measure and reported it with material extensions of government power and a new "bone dry" prohibition provision to stop manufacture of intoxicating beverages during the war. The President would be authorized to permit only wine making and to commandeer existing distilled spirits.

Senators explained that the effect of the substitute prohibition plan would be absolutely to prohibit further manufacture of distilled spirits, malt and fermented liquors, but give the President power, if he deemed it advisable, to allow manufacture of wines alone. A fight on the Senate floor was expected on the question of stopping manufacture of beer.

Want Wines Exempt

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, proposed the wine exemption.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, a leading prohibitionist, made the fight in committee against the sub-committee plan of allowing the President to determine whether further manufacture of beer, as well as wine, shall be allowed.

The amended bill was presented to the Senate by Senator Chamberlain. He will move to-morrow to have it substituted for the draft the Senate has been debating, and proceed with all expedition toward final action.

The new prohibition plan, all leaders admitted to-night, greatly complicates the situation and precludes enactment of the legislation by July 1.

In extending the scope of the measure, the committee adopted amendments which would provide for government control—in addition to food, feeds and fuel—of iron, steel, copper, lead and their products, farm implements and machinery, fertilizers and binding twine materials.

Sweeping Provisions

Other important amendments announced would authorize the government to take over and operate factories, packing houses, oil wells and mines, regulating wages of their employees, and to commandeer supplies of any and every kind when needed for the army and navy "or any other public use connected with the public defence."

Another amendment would empower the government to buy and sell, for foreign and domestic purposes, food and fuel, with limitation on the general legislation, making it apply to agencies and products in interstate and foreign commerce.

The amendments are declared by Senators who have been discussing them as well as those supporting the legislation to improve the bill and remove almost all opposition, except on prohibition.

The prohibition section was written into the bill by a vote of 9 to 7. The committee's recommendation that the President be given authority to permit continuance of manufacture of malt and fermented beverages.

Senate Debate Held Up

While the committee was revising the House, or Lever, measure Senate debate on the original Chamberlain draft was suspended. Senator Chamberlain sought to begin debate late to-day on the redraft, but upon objection by Senator Penrose and under the Senate rules discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

The possibility of a filibuster because of the drastic prohibition proposals is being considered. Senate leaders agree the prohibition fight will probably be long and one of the most strenuous in the Senate's history, with alignment extremely close on the question of stopping the manufacture of beer.

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T. R. Against Using Grains for Liquor

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 27.—No grain useful as food should be utilized to manufacture alcoholic drinks during the war, Theodore Roosevelt thinks. The Colonel refused to comment tonight on the food bill before Congress, but referred to a speech made by him in Minnesota April 21 last.

In that speech the Colonel, addressing the members of the Long Island food reserve battalion, said:

"When we are threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs, as is apparent in the countryside crop reports to-day, and when it is our duty to supply food to our allies to our utmost ability, we should see that needed grain food necessities are not diverted from their proper use for the manufacture of intoxicants."

Destroyer Shaw Breaks Pacific-to-Atlantic Record

Washington, June 27.—The destroyer Shaw has established a record for a Pacific Coast port to an Atlantic port—approximately 5,500 miles—in 14 days 10 hours and 20 minutes.

The vessel also broke all records in passing through the Panama Canal, requiring only 6 hours and 45 minutes, as compared with the previous best of 6 hours and 20 minutes.

Daylight Saving Bill Passed by Senate

Washington, June 27.—The daylight saving bill, amended to take effect next year, passed the Senate to-day without discussion or record vote and was sent to the House.

Under the bill all timepieces would be turned forward one hour beginning the last Sunday in April and continuing until the last Sunday in September.

Marks Sure House Will Make Measure Effective This Year

Borough President Marks, who has been a strong advocate of the daylight saving bill, said last night:

"I have been advised that the measure will be passed speedily by the House. As adopted by the Senate, it becomes effective in April, 1918. An amendment will be offered and passed in the House making the bill operative as soon as signed by the President."

28 British Ships Sunk Last Week By Submarines

Losses Among Larger Vessels Six Less than During Previous Week

No Fishing Boats Among the Victims

Officials Confident, but Not Optimistic, About End of Ruthless Warfare

London, June 27.—The destruction wrought by German U-boats among British shipping diminished somewhat last week. Admiralty figures issued here to-day showed that twenty-eight British merchantmen of all classes were sunk either by submarines or mines—twenty-one of them vessels above 1,000 tons and seven of them smaller craft. For the second week in succession no fishing boats were sunk.

Though the average of sinkings remains high, the losses show a net falling off of four as compared with the losses reported for the previous week, which numbered thirty-two—twenty-seven of more than 1,000 tons and five in the smaller class. In the larger category a decrease of six vessels, or approximately 30,000 tons, is shown, which the increase of two among the smaller craft would not offset.

Period of Activity Ends

Last Sunday also marked the close of a three weeks' period of renewed submarine activity. During that time 102 British merchantmen of all classes were sent to the bottom, which, allowing an average of 5,000 tons to the larger ships and 1,000 to the smaller, would represent about 422,000 tons lost.

During a period of similar but greater activity covering the end of April and the beginning of May the number of ships sunk reached 182, with a tonnage of 350,000. The difference in tonnage is 128,000, which leads naval authorities here to view the present situation with comparative equanimity, though there is no inclination to indulge in easy optimism or to assume that the end of the ruthless U-boat warfare is in sight.

During the week 5,798 ships of all nationalities arrived at or cleared from ports in the British Isles. The number of British merchant-craft unsuccessfully attacked by the submarines is reported as 22, but as 7 of these were cases not previously reported, the U-boat activity shows a falling off in this direction also. Among the ships sunk one of the larger vessels and one of the smaller class were cases of destruction not previously reported.

U-Boats' Record Since April

The fluctuation in the sinkings of British vessels from week to week since the "black week" in April is shown in the following table:

Week ended:	British vessels sunk—	Over 1,000 tons	Under 1,000 tons
April 21.....	40	15	25
April 28.....	38	13	25
May 5.....	24	22	2
May 12.....	18	5	13
May 19.....	18	9	9
May 26.....	18	1	17
June 2.....	15	3	12
June 9.....	22	10	12
June 16.....	27	5	22
June 23.....	21	7	14

Robber Swallows \$20, Companions Kill Him

Boston, June 27.—A twenty-dollar gold piece which he had swallowed is believed to have led to the murder of the man whose mutilated body was found in a rooming house in the West End last Monday. The victim was identified to-night as Louis Caselli, of New York.

The police theory is that Caselli and three companions, said to be gunmen, were diving for the sake of a robbery in the rooming house. When Caselli swallowed the gold piece, the condition of the body is believed to have resulted from an attempt by Caselli's companions to retrieve the coin. The medical examiner found the coin in the stomach.

2 of Zeppelin Crew Live After 2-Mile Plunge Amid Flames

London, June 27.—When the British recently brought down a Zeppelin on the East Anglian coast they captured two of the crew, who in a marvellous manner escaped death as the airship plunged to earth. This fact was made known to the newspapers to-day by the Admiralty.

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One of the prisoners is an officer and the other a private. The private suffered broken legs in the fall of the airship but is recovering. The officer escaped virtually unscathed. The Zeppelin fell 13,000 feet and was in flames when it reached the ground. How the two Germans escaped death cannot be accounted for.

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Shaw's Keel Was Laid Down in February, 1916

Enemy Agents Sell Insurance To Government

An Incident of Allowing German Underwriters to Continue Business

England Shut Them Up When War Began

Kaiser's Subjects Here Have Information Newspapers Cannot Print

In defence of the Federal policy under which insurance companies owned in Germany and managed in this country by German citizens continue to do business, keep themselves in full touch with vital shipping information and actually underwrite the risk of American ships and cargoes being destroyed by German U-boats, it is said:

(1) That but for the insurance supplied by these enemy companies there would not be enough to supply the demand, and (2) that, anyhow, they are under observation.

Critics of the government's policy of toleration emphatically disbelieve that the richest country in the world must needs rely upon a few million dollars of German capital to help insure its ships against German U-boats. Besides, underwriting is a profitable business for capital.

As to the enemy companies being under observation, that is merely to prevent them from transferring their funds to Germany, which, for the present, is a physically impossible thing to do.

Enemy's Credit Aided

The "Wall Street Journal" yesterday said: "In cases where the German interest is considered strong, firms are obliged to submit daily records, including bank books, to the authorities, and checks for over \$10,000 are only drawn after permission is obtained. A considerable portion of the business of these companies is on Norwegian and other neutral vessels. Insurance men are of the opinion that these German agencies are aiding the credit of the enemy, even though there may be no direct accounting until after the war."

But, as the critics of the Federal government's policy of toleration are very earnest in saying, the question is not one of banks or checks, but a matter of information touching the cargoes and movements of ships for which German U-boats lie in wait.

One of the first things the British government did at the beginning of the war was to close up in England the offices of enemy insurance companies. That was done as a matter of course—almost instinctively. Subsequently a report was called for on what might be the normal activities of German and Austrian insurance companies, and these activities were found to be so inimical to the interests of England that they will never be allowed to recur.

What Great Britain Learned

From the report on the subject prepared by V. W. Rutherford, M. P., and approved by the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, the following is taken:

"Before the war Germany and Austria-Hungary had made great progress in the matter of insurance, not only in their own countries, but in the whole world. They had made a specialty of reinsurance and had established large reinsurance companies, which made large profits in Great Britain, France, Italy, etc."

"They had gained this remarkable position (a) by their perfect organization, (b) by their system of commercial espionage, (c) by controlling and financing companies pretending to be Italian, Russian, etc., and (d) by their system of appointing as agents of their reinsurance companies the sons and sons-in-law of the directors of insurance companies in France, Belgium, etc."

"Their system of companies solely devoted to reinsurance gave them a valuable knowledge of the trade movements of other countries, and the particulars of almost every commercial transaction in the world, the name of the manufacturer, the name of the buyer, the class of goods, and the destination. A few days later all this information was tabulated at Berlin."

Obtain Inside News of Ships

The situation in this country presents a number of contradictions. For example, German owned marine underwriting concerns, managed in New York by enemy aliens, are allowed in the course of their business to receive information about ships and cargoes which the American newspapers could not print without opening themselves at once to the charge of exposing information of military value to the enemy.

There is something even more inconsistent than this. Recently American marine underwriters have complained in vain to Washington against the purchase of German insurance by the United States government itself. Instances of that are known.

Fancy the United States government, at war with Germany, allowing the U-boats to insure their own ships against German destruction!

The Arizona Bubble

War time prosperity in the United States tempted forth scores of stock-jobbing promoters with their ancient "bonanza" mining baits.

Among these gentlemen of great promises were W. L. Wilson & Co., sponsors for that "big copper strike," Arizona Ray.

Samuel Hopkins Adams in next Sunday's Tribune tells a startling tale of the activities of these Western Wallflowers. Great reading! Remember to ask your newsdealer to-day to reserve your Sunday Tribune for July 1.

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U. S. Regulars Land in France; Will Move Soon to Battle Line

OUR BOY!



Expedition to France Sets Record for Moving Troops

Army Accomplishes Huge Task, Without Preparation, in Little Over a Month—Force Made Up of Picked Fighting Men from Border and Marines

Washington, June 27.—The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil to-night. In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men, with the tan of long service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or Santo Domingo still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian and the Portuguese troops on the Western front.

News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington. No formal announcement came from the War Department. None will come, probably, until Major General Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

General Sibert in Command

Press dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Major General Sibert, one of the new major generals of the army, has been put in command of the first force sent abroad in chief of the expedition.

One thing stands out sharply, despite the fact that the size of the task that has been accomplished is not fully revealed as yet. This is that American enterprise has set a new record for the transportation of troops.

Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation. It is a good augury of future achievements.

The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer War, and that was made over seas that were unhampered by submarines, mines or other obstacles.

The American forces will be a net gain to the Allies. It will throw no single burden of supply or equipment upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil to-night are being stored supplies that will keep them going for months, and more will follow.

General Pershing and his staff have been busy for days preparing for the arrival of the men. Despite the enormous difficulties of unpreparedness and submarine dangers that faced them, the plans of the Army General Staff have gone through with clock-like precision.

When the order came to prepare immediately an expeditionary force to go to France, virtually all of the men now across the seas were on the Mexican border. General Pershing himself was at his headquarters in San Antonio. There were no army transports available in the Atlantic. The vessels that carried the troops were scattered on their usual routes. Army reserve stores were still depleted from the border mobilization. Regiments were below war strength.

That was the condition when President Wilson decided that the plea of the French High Commission should be answered and a force of regulars sent at once to France. At this word the War Department began to move. General Pershing was summoned quickly to Washington. His arrival created some speculation in the press, but at the request of Secretary Baker the newspapers generally refrained from discussion of this point.

There were a thousand other activities afoot in the department at the time. All the business of preparing for the military registration of ten million, of providing quarters and instructors for nearly 50,000 prospective officers, for finding arms and equipment for millions of troops yet to be organized, of expanding the regular army to full war strength, of preparing and recruiting the National Guard for war was at hand.

Pershing Worked Quietly

General Pershing dropped quietly into the department and set up his first headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in a little office, hardly large enough to hold himself and his personal staff. There, with the aid of the General Staff of Secretary Baker and the chiefs of the War Department bureaus, the plans were worked out. Announcements of the sending of the force under General Pershing was made May 18. There came a day when General Pershing was no longer in the department. Officers of the General Staff suddenly were missing from their desks. No word of this was reported. Then came word from England that Pershing and his officers were there. All was carried through without publicity.

While his troops were embarking or steaming toward their destination, General Pershing and his staff, supplemented by a special corps of General Staff officers, have been busy in France preparing the way for the new army that is to find itself soon against the German lines. The camp sites have been selected, the details of the final training to be given before the move to the front begins have been worked out, and the question of supply and transportation lines studied. Regiments of the National Army, composed of railway workers and engineers, will aid in that work. They, too, have been busy for days preparing for the

Vanguard of American Army Receives Joyous Welcome

General W. L. Sibert Placed in Command

Men Moved to Camps to Begin Training for Trenches

A French Seaport, June 27.—Two contingents of United States regulars, advance guard of the American army to come, are on French soil. The first detachment landed here yesterday, and the second to-day, amid an almost frantic welcome.

The landing of the first troops was unheralded. But to-day, in anticipation of a further friendly invasion, the populace gathered early at the piers, where they waited for hours. Flags began to break out in the harbor, and when the news spread that transports and convoys had steamed through the submarine zone with no mishap the excited watchers expressed their enthusiasm in repeated cheers.

The khaki-clad soldiers, with their kits slung across their shoulders, made a fine impression as they swung through the streets. The American soldiers expressed themselves as delighted with the successful voyage and the touching greeting of their allies.

The arrivals to-day were marched to a prepared camp not far from this port. Major General William L. Sibert will take command of the troops and prepare them to take their place on the battlefield. Major General Pershing, commander in chief of the American army in France, is expected to arrive here from Paris to-morrow.

This town, suddenly become so important, promises an animated appearance. Lean, gray convoys dot the harbor. On the sidewalks is a moving throng, in which the tan of the American military uniform and the deep indigo of the navy is freely sprinkled. Soldiers and bluejackets are fraternizing with the people and trying to make themselves understood. Great numbers of motor trucks of American make are rumbling through the streets, carrying immense supplies for the new camp at which the troops are concentrating.

All the men are eager for action. It is not believed they will stay long in their present quarters.

"Give Them Hell!" Last Message to Departing Army

Cheers of Their Comrades Only Farewell to American Troops on June 14

An Atlantic Port, June 27.—Two weeks ago to-morrow night a fleet of transports passed silently out to sea, carrying the soldiers who have now landed in France. There were no crowds lining the piers. No band played "Dixie" or "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The scattered cheering from shore came from a few envious comrades left behind to administer the concentration camp. It was not "Goodbye, Bill, and good luck," as the Britisher received on his departure for France, but "Give them hell!" the fighting slogan of the American "doughboys."

Seasoned veterans, the men appeared in tip-top condition to a reporter for The Tribune who was permitted to visit the concentration camp. Bronzed and weather-beaten from tropical changes of temperature, with soft brown campaign hats set at a rakish angle, shirts open at the neck, sleeves rolled up, revealing little, sinewy arms, forever polishing their rifles, they typified America of to-day.

Conversation generally turned around pet ways of eliminating "boches." The regimental mascots, a bull terrier, a goat—which was to be defended at all costs—a pet monkey, several lizards and a parrot which prided itself on billingsgate, all formed part of the outfit.

Hot in Camps

During the brief stay in the concentration camps, before they went aboard the transports, the men amused themselves by writing cards, to be sent home the moment their safe arrival should be announced. It was hot in the camp, but the men all rejoiced that it was much cooler than the Mexican border. One strapping sergeant said that, as soon as he saw mud he